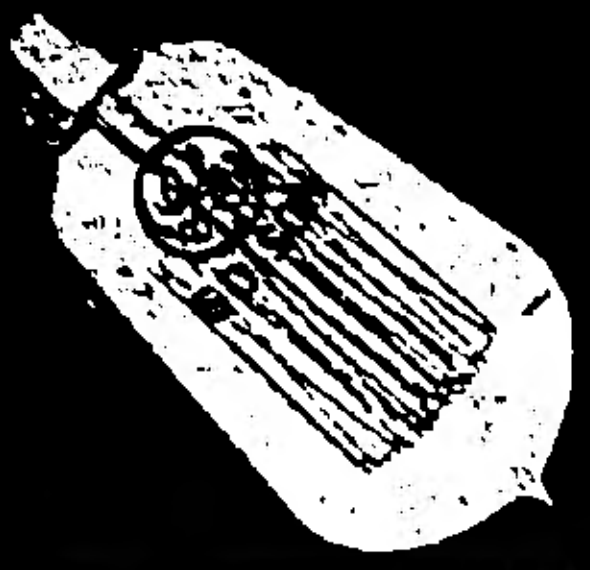


EDISON LAMPS



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1891).

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1919.

日七廿月九

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

#### AN IMPOSSIBLE DEMAND.

Washington, November 19.  
Many miners are refusing to resume work pending the outcome of the Conference of Coalowners and Miners here.  
The Secretary for Labour, Mr. Wilson, in opening the Conference declared that the men's demands of a thirty hour week and a sixty per cent. increase in wages were impossible and must be eliminated at the outset. Mr. Wilson condemned the employers' insistence on the previous wage agreement.

### OPPOSED TO COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

#### AMERICAN VIEW OF LABOUR DISPUTES.

Washington, November 19.  
The House of Representative has rejected compulsory arbitration for labour disputes in connection with the pending Railroad Bill, and has adopted the voluntary conciliation plan.

### AMERICAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

#### A NEW SCHEDULE ESTABLISHED.

Washington, November 19.  
President Wilson has issued an Executive Order, establishing a new schedule of Customs Duties, based on the reduced values of foreign currencies.

## LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### (From Our Own Correspondents.)

#### LAND FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

Singapore, November 19.  
The final details of the scheme for grants of land to ex-Service men are now being settled. Rules will be issued as soon as possible.

### CHINA SQUADRON SUBMARINES ON VIEW.

Singapore, November 19.  
The six submarines in port here are open to inspection by the public, through the courtesy of Commander Talbot.

## EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### (From Our Own Correspondents.)

#### SHANGHAI WAR WORKERS.

Shanghai, November 18.  
The British Women's War Workers Association has voted to continue and is considering plans for a war memorial.

#### SHANGHAI EXCHANGE.

Shanghai, November 18.  
Exchange is 77½ on London and 150 on America.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

London, Nov. 14.  
Mr. O'Grady, M.P., is proceeding to Copenhagen to negotiate with Litvinoff, representing the Soviet Government, as regards an exchange of military and civil prisoners.  
It is officially stated that Mr. O'Grady's mission is solely to discuss with Litvinoff the return of British civilian and military prisoners at present in the hands of the Soviet Government. There is no question of discussion of any other subject.  
There is much curiosity as to O'Grady's mission in view of a statement in a Copenhagen newspaper that the conference, besides prisoners, will concern "closer relations between the Entente and Soviet Russia." This statement is not confirmed, but the Premier's hostile critics in the London press dwell on the danger of an informal peace conference developing out of the Copenhagen meeting. The Government will be asked in the House of Commons on Monday to set apart a day to discuss the Russian policy. Much importance is attached in Paris to M. Pichon's recent interview with the Cabinet members in London. An inspired statement declares that it was agreed that neither France nor Britain can give further assistance against the Bolsheviks.

### THE TURF.

London, Nov. 14.  
The race for the Derby Cup resulted as follows:—1, Alaskan 4/1; 2, Knebly 3/1; 3, Planet 11/2. Ten horses ran. Alaskan won by a head, three quarters of a length separating second and third.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

London, Nov. 15.  
A Bolshevik wireless claims the capture of Yamburg, sixty-eight miles south-west of Petrograd.  
The "Daily Chronicle" in an inspired statement emphasises that there is no question of Britain taking isolated action in Eastern Europe. It says the Allies will continue to act in the closest co-operation.

London, Nov. 15.  
The "Times" New York correspondent says it is officially announced that no plan contemplating compromise with the Bolshevik Government will be approved by the United States which will not participate in any conference to which Bolsheviks are admitted.

### BRITISH COAL OUTPUT.

London, Nov. 14.  
In the House of Commons, replying to the Labourite Mr. Adamson, Sir Auckland Geddes said that in the fifteen weeks since the 6% increase in the price of coal the output had been slightly below sixty million tons. The Government was prepared to reduce the amount of the increased price immediately it could be done without asking the Treasury for a subsidy. If they could feel sure that there would be no stoppages apart from holidays the Government might lower the price, not by 6%, which was impossible with the present output, but by some much smaller amount. The subject was being considered.

The Government intended shortly to introduce a Bill to limit coal-owners' profit to fourteen pence per ton, this financial year.

The "Times" lobbyist states that the actual reduction in the price of coal will be 2½ a ton.

### THE PEACE TREATY.

Washington, Nov. 14.  
The Senate by 46 votes to 33 adopted the reservation to the Peace Treaty which declines to assume obligations regarding the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country. The Senate's reservation is couched in language which the President previously declared would cut the heart out of the Covenant and mean the rejection of the Treaty. The Government fought all day long to secure a modification of this reservation. Thereafter Senator Hitchcock gave notice to move the reservation covering withdrawal from the League.

Washington, Nov. 15.  
The Senate adopted the measure limiting the debate on the Peace Treaty.

### FRENCH POLITICAL TRIALS.

Paris, Nov. 15.  
The Deputy Paul Meunier has been arrested on a charge of having intelligence with the enemy in connection with the case of Judet, ex-Editor of "Eclair." Meunier attempted to escape by jumping over a wall, but the police tracked his footsteps in the snow.

### CONTINENTAL ELECTIONS.

London, Nov. 15.  
General elections take place in France, Italy and Belgium to-morrow. The results are most uncertain as apart from war changes the electorate and franchise are in all cases much modified including the introduction of proportional representation in France and Belgium. There has been intense Bolshevik propaganda in France and Italy and much disorder and even bloodshed in North Italy.

### THE BOLSHEVIST DRIVE.

Moscow, Nov. 15.  
A wireless official message says the Bolsheviks have occupied Omsk and the enemy is retreating eastward.  
London, Nov. 15.  
General Denikin has ordered the evacuation of Kieff.

### SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 14.  
Pan-German demonstrations have occurred outside Hindenburg's residence. Shouts were made of "Down with the Government," "Down with the Republic." Counter demonstrators were maltreated.

### GERMANS GAIN NOBEL PRIZES.

Stockholm, Nov. 14.  
The Nobel prizes for physics for 1918 and 1919 and for chemistry for 1919 have been awarded to three German professors. The 1919 chemistry prize has been held over.

### BUDAPEST RESTORED.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.  
A message from Budapest says that the Hungarian National Army has begun the reconquest of Budapest, the Rumanians retiring.

### BULGARIA AND PEACE.

Paris, Nov. 14.  
The Bulgarian delegation has intimated its readiness to sign the Peace Treaty.

### ITALY AND FIUME.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.  
A message from Fiume states that the Italian Government has raised the blockade.

### INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

London, Nov. 15.  
In the Association amateur international match England beat Ireland by 5 goals to nil.

### KING ALBERT RETURNS.

Brussels, Nov. 14.  
Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium have returned from the United States.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

#### WHAT JAPAN INTENDS DOING.

Shanghai, November 18.  
Information from the Japanese Legation states that the Japanese Government will firstly decide on the evacuation of the troops in Shantung, and then directly negotiate with the Peking Government in regard to the Kiaochow question without waiting the return of Luk Ching-cheong from Paris.

### THE LOAN QUESTION.

Shanghai, November 18.  
The Government will send two special envoys to Europe to explain to the new bank group the financial and economic conditions in China, and ascertain at the same time their principal objects in order to negotiate loans in future.

### LUK'S DEMANDS.

Shanghai, November 19.  
Two important demands have been made on the Government by Luk Wing-ting's special representative—the dismissal of Chan King Yao and appointment of Ng Pui Foo as Tschun of Hunan; and the reinstatement of Chang Hsun (Yuan Shi-kai's supporter) whose loyalty he will guarantee to the Republic.

## THE DOLLAR.

### BUSINESS DONE ABOVE FIVE SHILLINGS.

A false prophet should be stoned. If that rule were put into execution to-day a very large number of seers who prophesied that the dollar would not go above 4s. 6d. would not be in our midst.

Exchange is as firm as ever, and to-day it touched the long-expected rate of five shillings. Business was done at 5s. 0½d. and for January at 4s. 11½d.

The rise has been rather surprising, considering there is no change in the silver rate—at least no silver quotation was received.

The increase is due to local influence; money is tight among the bankers as there have been heavy exports recently of silk, rice, etc., from Hongkong. There have been a lot of silk bills and these had to be financed. The Chinese have overbought and have been

caught nastily. Some of them sold out and cut off their losses. Nearly two million dollars have been sold on Singapore. These Chinese ship gold to the Straits and sell bills against them. The actual demand rate to-day is 4s. 11½d.

Shanghai exchange is quoted at 7s. 8d., business having been done at 8d. over the rate.

At last, we have had the satisfaction of seeing the Hongkong dollar worth more than the American gold dollar, and for all that it is the first time on record that the Mexican dollar has fetched such a price.

The rate on Singapore has registered a phenomenal jump, for a single dollar of ours to-day is worth more than two of the Straits. Time was, not long ago, when the Singapore dollar was worth more than the Hongkong.

The Indian exchange has also benefited by the rise, although it is higher than it used to be, the ascension is not commensurate with the general trend of advance, due principally to the higher price of the rupee in India.

## TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s 11½d.

## THE PONIES.

### TO-DAY'S GALLOPS.

The following times were recorded this morning, all gallops taking place over the sand course:—  
Lovejoy, ¾ mile.—45; 1.23.3/5;  
1.57.  
Soares' Sub, and Basto's Sub, ¾ mile.—42; 1.23.4/5; 2.01.4/5.  
Cornet, ¾ mile.—40; 1.18.2/5; 1.51.  
Yeoman, ¾ mile.—36; 1.12; 1.46.1/5.  
Dalesman, ¾ mile.—39; 1.17; 1.52.  
Morning Star, ¾ mile.—41; 1.22; 1.57.  
Alexander, ¾ mile.—38; 1.14; 1.48.3/5.  
Ringwood, ¾ mile.—37; 1.12; 1.46.

Adams' Sub, ¾ mile.—41; 1.16.1/5; 1.56.2/5.  
Lowe's Sub, and Jazzy, ¾ mile.—42; 1.20.4/5; 1.56.3/5.  
Paddle Box I and Snuff Box, ¾ mile.—43; 1.19; 1.55.  
Moxon's Black Sub, ¾ mile.—42; 1.26; 2.05.

John Peel's Gray Sub, ¾ mile.—35; 1.10; 1.44.  
Maybe, ¾ mile.—49; 1.30; 2.04.  
Burning Daylight, ¾ mile.—39; 1.15; 1.47.2/5.  
White Chalk, ¾ mile.—43.4/5; 1.29.3/5; 1.57.4/5.

George Mac, 1 mile.—2.25.  
Red Ensign, 1 mile.—40; 1.19; 1.54; 2.27.  
Lord Lorne, 1 mile.—42; 1.22; 1.59; 2.31.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY

Theatre Royal.—Frawley Company present "Three Faces East"—9.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.



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The greater part of what appears in our Press on Prohibition in North America is evidently controlled by the liquor interest. It is misleading in the highest degree to those on this side who have not seen the facts for themselves. One instance may be cited. A leading journal in June published a dispatch from New York as follows: "The Allied Medical Association of America, comprising all the schools of medicine, has adopted a resolution declaring beer of a strength of 234 per cent. to be absolutely essential for the treatment of certain cases. The Association also endorses the demand for pure light wines." The reader over here does not know that this body (as might be inferred from its pronouncement) consist of the osteopaths, homeopaths, "cancer experts," et hoc genus omne; whilst the American Medical Association, comprising the reputable members of the profession, has condemned alcoholic beverages of any strength, in health and disease—a fact not published in the journal quoted. The "drugs" myth deserves a special article. Nature

and to obliterate any prospect  
that the working-classes in this  
country may reach the level of  
prosperity, comfort, and leisure,  
which we find so general in  
North America wherever pro-  
hibition is already in force.

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### TO BE LET.

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### TREASURE SEEKING.

#### THE LURE OF THE PACIFIC.

Treasure hunters are at present concentrating their energies chiefly on the salvage of the craft sunk by enemy action in the course of the war, but once the fleets of the world have been restored sufficiently to meet the ordinary demands of commerce there is reason to believe that exploitation will launch out in many other directions. The rich deposits of the guano islands in the South Atlantic and Pacific, for example, have through a long round of years exercised an exceedingly strong lure, and speculators with an adventurous bent are understood to be already turning an interested eye on the strange islets whose desolation has been converted by the sea birds into abounding opulence. Of all the wonderful chapters in the history of these islands there is none so dealing with romance as the one connected with the adventures of Captain Thomas Caradoc Kerry, who under the seal of the late King Edward was granted a licence to gather guano from Inaccessible, Nightingale, and Gough Islands, all lying not so very far from Tristan d'Acunha, and also to hunt for whales and seals. For the purpose of his enterprise Captain Kerry purchased the yacht Pandora from Mr. Coates, the Paisley thread king, to whom he paid £4,000, the deal involving a fourth transition in the career of the famous little ship. When she left the builder's yard she was a first-class British gunboat, with the name of Newport, and soon afterwards she participated in the opening of the Suez Canal, as one of the representatives of the Fleet. Afterwards she was strengthened to service amid the ice and was used on one of the Polar expeditions; then Mr. Coates converted her into a yacht, and finally she was turned over to the pursuit of guano. As for Captain Kerry, he is one of those men in whose life fact has equalled if not eclipsed the most thrilling fiction. Setting forth when a mere youth, he spent several years in exploration of the unknown. He was the first white man to reach the interior of New Guinea. On one occasion he was completely hemmed in off one of the islands by a horde of savages in their war canoes, and on another he was actually captured by cannibals and subjected to all the torture of watching the preparations for a ghastly feast. Before his turn for execution came, however, he succeeded in breaking his bonds and saving his life. Some years after this, coincidence, stretching out its long arm, treated him to a great surprise. Wrecked on one of the South Sea islands, he and his four companions were sorely beset by savages and one of the party, a man named Scott, went off in quest of help, but never returned. Seven years afterwards Captain Kerry, when engaged on a certain expedition organised by the Royal Geographical Society, had occasion to land on the same island, and, quite by accident, came upon a skeleton with a knife lying by its side. Examination of the knife

### WARSHIP LOSSES.

#### TOLL OF THE TORPEDO.

A Return of Navy losses, both ships of the regular service and auxiliary vessels, which was asked for by Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Burgoyne, M.P., on August 19, has been published as a Parliamentary paper (200). The Return is arranged in two parts: the first giving a list of all warships lost between August 4, 1914, arranged according to the year of loss and the class of vessel; and the second a list of auxiliaries on Admiralty service lost between the same dates. The total number of warships lost was 254, and of auxiliaries 815, or 1,069 vessels altogether.

The summary of warship losses shows that, as might have been expected, the largest proportion was among destroyers, of which 64 were sunk. The next highest total lost was the 64 submarines, including the seven destroyed at Heligoland to avoid capture. There were also 18 sloops and 17 armed merchant cruisers lost, and in four other classes 13 was the unlucky number—battleships, cruisers, armed boarding steamers, and coastal motor-boats. There were 12 light cruisers destroyed, but this included the six old vessels used for blocking purposes at Zeebrugge and Ostend. The remaining losses were in torpedo boats (11); monitors and torpedo gunboats (five each); battle-cruisers, flotilla leaders, and aircraft carriers (three each); river gunboats, patrol boats, and minelayers (two each), and one coast defence ship.

A valuable feature in the Return is an analysis of the causes of losses. This shows that submarines claimed the biggest haul, accounting for 62 out of the 254 vessels destroyed. On the other hand, 31 of their victims, or just one-half, were confined to the slower and more vulnerable types: five cruisers, three light cruisers, and seven destroyers, as well as four submarines. Although it was well known that under-water craft had sunk opposing vessels of the same kind, this is the first time details have been made known of the British submarines lost in this way. E-20 was sunk by a submarine in the Dardanelles on November 6, 1915; E-22 in the North Sea on April 25, 1916; C-34 off the Shetlands on July 11, 1917; and D-6 off the north coast of Ireland on June 28, 1918. Next to enemy submarines, mines and "action" scored about equally, claiming 44 and 42 victims.

In the second part of the Return it is shown that the losses in auxiliary craft were 815, chiefly composed of hired trawlers (246), colliers (244), and hired drifters (130). The gross tonnage of this large number was no less than 1,135,743, in addition to 3,990 tons in vessels reckoned in displacement tons. Here then in brief is one of the guano romances. And now the islands are calling again.

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### CULTURE FOR THE MASSES.

#### UNIVERSITY COURSE IN EVERY WELSH VILLAGE.

Sir Henry Jones, the cobbler who rose by the force of his own ability to be Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow University, is also one of our most enthusiastic educationists, and a scheme he has just instituted bears within it the prospect of completely revolutionising the life of Wales during the course of a very few years.

Sir Henry, who is 70 years of age unfolded his proposals during the recent national Eisteddfod at Corwen, and it has just been definitely endorsed by a thoroughly representative gathering of leaders of life and thought in the Principality.

His proposal, briefly, is to bring University education and culture into the intimate lives of the people of Wales through the agency of the churches. He believes this is not only possible, but easily possible and that it would have the certain effect of elevating the status of the people, thereby helping them to solve the social problems of the Principality.

He points out that there is no education system in the world more near to the heart of the people than the University colleges of Wales, and suggests that by his scheme these colleges would be brought within the reach of all. The churches are there, with their machinery in readiness, and through that machinery he proposes to organise continuation classes for the adult population of all classes.

"In every small town and village," he said to me, "it should be and I am perfectly sure is, possible to get say, twenty or more people to attend a continuous course of lectures for a period of three years in the humanities and the scientific subjects."

There has been a remarkable response to Sir Henry's call. Sir Henry will start presently on a tour of the Principality to expound and arouse interest in his proposals, and to take steps to establish the classes.

The people cannot go the colleges, but the colleges can go to the people, he says, and if the learning and culture of the ages is taken to the Welsh democracy, then the University of Wales will earn the title of the first real People's University.

### THE LAKE DISTRICT.

#### THE NEED FOR PROTECTION.

The Manchester Guardian recently said:—

The fells of the Lake District are England's best playground—our nearest approach to an American National Park. But it is not national. It is all, except a few patches like Brandelhow, private property. We owe a great deal to its owners, or to really all of them, for not abusing their rights, and on the whole we owe a good deal to ourselves, for not misusing their property. Thanks to this mutual decency, we are not often reminded how precarious our enjoyment of the Lake mountains is. Only a few days ago the whole northern slope of the famous Styx Pass was put up for sale, and any speculator who chose could have bought it and lined the Sighhead path with jerry-built bungalows. Whenever he likes the owner of Seathwaite Farm is perfectly free to cut down the four immemorial yew trees made famous by Wordsworth and burn them for firewood. Nearly all the natural treasures of the district, its buzzards and peregrine falcons, the freedom to roam and to climb, are enjoyed upon sufferance by the grace of some friendly persons whose heir may not always be friendly. The only perfect way would be for the country to buy the fells and mountains right out. They would cost surprisingly little, the whole thing is so small, and their value as pasture for sheep would not in the least be diminished by public ownership. A few thousand pounds each year would cover the deficit left when the aggregate rent of the mountain farms and grazing and fell rights was subtracted from their purchase money, borrowed by the State at 5 per cent. Meanwhile we hear that a Society for Safeguarding the Natural Beauty of the Lake District, presided over by the indefatigable Canon Rawnsley, has been formed to avert present abuses and disfigurements, so far as persuasion and, in the last resort, agitation can do it. We wish it good fortune as carrier-on of the work of a fully organised State until the State wakes up and does it.

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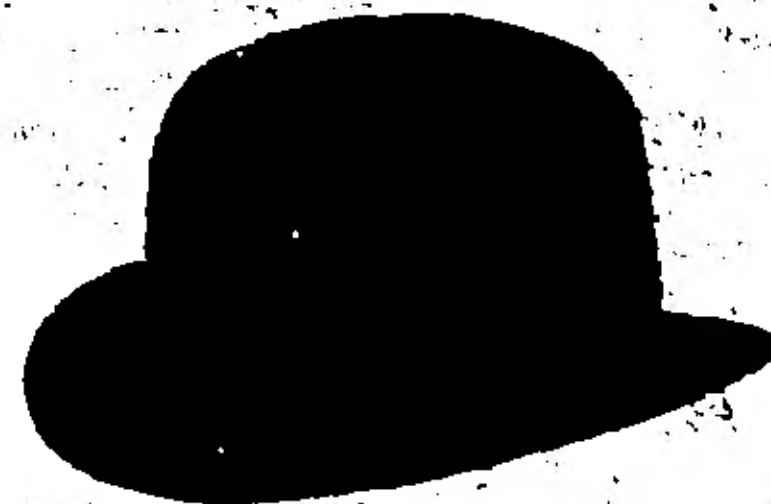
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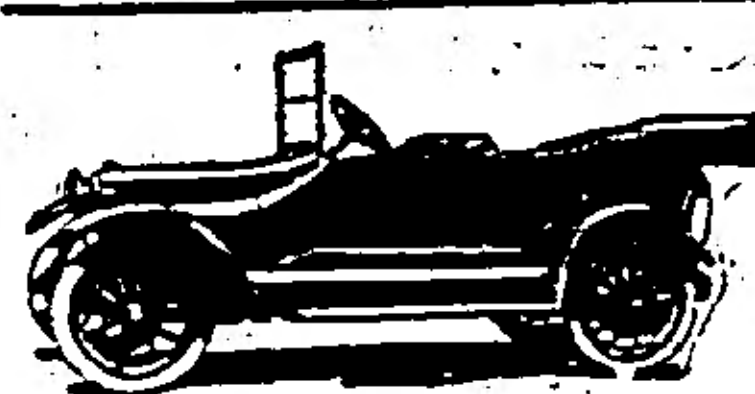
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## Hongkong.

**REMEDIOS.**—At her residence, No. 14, Belhios Terrace, Hong-kong, on 18th November at 2 p.m. Cecilia Rios, the beloved wife of P. M. Remedios, aged 31 years. Deeply regretted. Shanghai, Canton and Macao papers please copy.

The funeral will take place this evening, the cortege passing the Monument at 5.15 p.m.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1919

It is not often that in Hongkong we get a public expression on matters of international policy from the American point of view, and the speeches that were delivered yesterday by Senator Burton and Consul General Anderson are more than welcome, in so far as they bring us into a close and personal touch with views held by our cousins across the Pacific. At the present juncture of international affairs, the United States looms largely in the picture and by reason of the fact that the leaders of the great Western Republic have, in some degree, gone counter to those of their European Allies, it is highly desirable that a close study should be made of the American view-point. These days, by virtue of their tremendous significance and their weighty influence on the future, demand that there should be frankness of expression and a clear definition of policy, and from this standpoint even the most bitter enemy of America could not find fault. But in paying that tribute one has a right to be as equally frank. It is not our intention here to refer to the measures that America has seen fit to take with regard to her domestic problems, beyond the statement that there is evidence that America is seriously essaying the task of putting her house in order, just as are the other great countries of the world. It is on matters of foreign policy where differences arise.

The references made to the desirability of maintaining the "Open Door" in China, of allowing all nations equal opportunities, and of helping China to realise her own political independence, will find hearty echo in the minds of all Britishers. It has never been the policy of Britain to work for anything else, though there have been misinterpretations of some of her past actions which have erroneously led to different conclusions. As much as any other nation we realise that China is an open market and are content to come in on a basis of fair competition. Japan, or any other country, must never be allowed to get political control that could be exerted against other nations. With regard to the very unfortunate Shantung controversy that has arisen in regard to the Peace Treaty, one must profess an opinion by saying that a complete general agreement was a thing that could scarcely have been possible, seeing the number of conflicting interests affected. All one could really have hoped for was a general spirit of compromise—a spirit of give and take, and even at this late hour it would be folly to despair of an amicable arrangement being come to. It is in regard to the larger issues of the League of Nations where one is forced to say that the attitude of some members of the American Senate is extremely disappointing. It is just as well to outspoken, for to "beat about the bush" would only result in obscuring one's idea. In cavilling as they have done American Senators have failed to contribute that share of the spirit of compromise to the problems of the day that theirs was the great opportunity to give; they have shown, at the very least, that the war has left them with the old ideas of mistrust and doubt; and they have read into the provisions of the League a spirit and purpose that is foreign to its very intention. Whether wiser counsels will prevail time alone will show, but the so-called reservations that have governed the Senate's acceptance of the League's clauses, cannot fail to have a harmful effect upon the present effort to secure a lasting world-wide peace. The contention of the great self-governing Colonies of the British Empire that they are entitled to a separate voice on the Council of the League is only natural following upon their unstinted individual contributions to the common victory. The right of other nations to have distinct and direct action with them, apart from Britain, will be conceded by all thoughtful men, and even now one sees a movement to give effect to the complete separate individuality of the nations concerned. As parts of the British Empire they will always remain by reason of their very birth and constitution, but as independent nations, bound together only by a common sentiment and kinship, they are destined to take their place among those whose counsels will guide the world to a brighter and better state of things.

will guide the world to a brighter and better state of things. It is on matters such as these that American foreign policy has been a disappointment. One has usually associated an invigorating freshness with the American school of thought—the composition and history of the nation giving it a freedom of view that the older countries of Europe can scarcely hope for. History can afford more than a few examples of what we mean. Contributing, as she did, in such decisive manner to the victory of right over might, America was favoured with a unique opportunity to contribute in liberal manner to the common effort to rid the world of the menace of future wars. Whatever else may be said, the recent actions of Great Britain and France have proved that, even to the extent of leaving their national safety open to challenge, they have proceeded to carry out the fundamental ideas underlying the League of Nations as proof of their sincerity. As Mr. Balfour so recently asserted there is needed the manifestation of a great toleration and trust if there is now to be established that amicable international relationship which the world is so ripe for. In the hands of America there rests the power to decide, and not only for the sake of the greater world but the sake of her own posterity, she needs a broader outlook than that so far revealed.

"Roosevelt" has not favoured us with any lengthy account of the speeches delivered at the annual dinner of the China Association, just held in London, but from the summary to hand of the Chairman's oration it would appear that the same old platitudes and generalities were indulged in. The listeners were told that there was still grave unrest in China, but while there were reasons for pessimism there was also a more encouraging aspect in the commercial and industrial situation. Words like these remind us of the stump orators who usually assure their hearers, no matter what the topic may be, that whilst things might be better, they might also be worse. That, we suppose, is true of everything, so as a serious contribution to the Far Eastern problem the value of such verbiage is absolutely nil. Its transmission by cable to the uttermost parts of the earth is sheer waste of money, too. If that represents the cream of the speech-making at this particular gathering, then we are sorry that the diners had a good meal spoiled by having to listen to such colourless chatter.

But coming to points of fact, is it really true that there is to-day taking the unusually encouraging aspect the commercial and industrial situation in China? The recent Conference of British Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai evidently did not think so, judging by the many complaints that were voiced against trade obstructions and the resolution dealing with piracy and lawlessness in Kwangtung, "resulting in a condition of affairs detrimental to trade generally and the prosperity of South China." It is self-evident that civil unrest in any country is bound to operate against commercial and industrial expansion.

There is one thing that we like about the Frawley Company, apart from its all-round excellence. We refer to its belief, which it puts rigorously into practice, of starting its performances strictly to the advertised time. But we fear that the Company cannot have thought much about making allowances for a Hongkong audience, a considerable proportion of which equally believes in arriving late, whether out of sheer indifference or "to be seen of men" we should not care to say. It has been most annoying of late, however, for those who are at the Theatre well "on time" to be subjected to interruptions caused by the late birds. One likes to get a good grip of the play from the very start in order to take an intelligent interest in it, but this is often made utterly impossible by late-comers scrambling into their seats and upsetting everybody occupying reservations anywhere near them. Hongkong folk need to revise their ways in this regard. Circumstances may, of course, occur to make one late occasionally, such as missing a particular tram or ferry, but there is a whole host of folk who make it a regular practice to turn up late. If the Theatre doors were barred against them for a complete act, they might then learn to amend their ways and show a more real consideration for other people.

Honolulu—There has been a revival of the native drink, okolehao, a distilled liquor of great potency, which retails for \$2 a quart. Federal officers are arresting vendors of okolehao. A native girl, 12 years' old, drank some of the stuff and swam out in a heavy sea and killed a marinating shark with a jackknife.

Amongst the passengers who left by the Aki Maru were Senator Burton and Mr. T. Sammons, former U.S. Consul at Shanghai. Mr. N. E. Kent travelled by the same boat.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.50 a.m. yesterday:—Typhoon south of Manila, over or near Southern Luzon, moving west.

In an action to-day brought by Chinese female dress-maker against Miss F. Turner, of 51, Hollywood Road, for the recovery of \$50 due to her on account, the Justice Judge, Mr. Justice Melbourne, in the Summary Court, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

The second of the practice dances in connection with the forthcoming St. Andrew's Ball drew a large gathering to the City Hall last evening. The programme comprised two Eighteen Reels, two One-Steps, a Great spy Reel, a waltz, a Fox Trot and the Lancers. Tea and refreshments were served and a very happy time was spent.

The Great Brackens scored a great hit at their opening show last night at the Victoria Theatre and fully justified the claims they made as marvelous wire-walkers. Most of their turns were quite original and some of them, and the sounds of applause their work elicited were unstinted. They are a good show, and the programme of value for money. They appear to-night and to-morrow, and also at the matinee this afternoon.

The case proceeded with  
Lui Ying at the criminal  
yesterday for entering a  
guard's house at No. 69  
East on the 26th Septem-  
ber has been concluded, his  
the Chief Justice  
tencing the accused to five  
hard labour and to receive  
strokes of the "cat." The  
term of imprisonment with  
strokes of the "cat" was  
on two other Chinese  
were tried by the Puisne  
on a charge of robbery at  
in the New Territories  
October 4th.

Captain Basil Taylour, R. N., Justice Magistrate, to-day fined the master of steam launch Hop \$200 for wilfully neglecting to stop his launch when called on to do so by a Police Officer at the harbour on the 13th inst. For unlawfully failing to stop the engines of his launch and sail slow and pass through the entrance at a speed not exceeding three knots when being Yaumati typhoon shell-ported for failing to carry the station lights whilst towing the harbour. Captain Taylour fined the master \$200. Mr. M. K. defended.

TAIWAN MARU FETCHES  
\$400.

s morning the wreck of the  
 aiwan Maru with all her  
 appurtenances, etc., as she  
 lies stranded in the Hainan  
 s, was put up to  
 on by Mr. George Lam-  
 the auctioneer, and was  
 ced down to Mr. Kong Yung-  
 for \$400. Bidding started at  
 and went up steadily by  
 uses of \$25.

and her remains have  
removed to the Public  
ry.

repertoire. It should ever  
very late in the spring be-  
time

ed by this means than was possible by the old clump-

1990



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## U. S. POLITIES.

### DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEWED.

#### SPEECHES AT YESTERDAY'S TIFFIN PARTY.

The American community in Hongkong gathered in force at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday for tiffin when opportunity was given them of meeting Ex Senator Theodore Burton and Consul General Sammons, who had just left Shanghai to take up a post in Melbourne, Australia. Consul General G. Anderson was in the chair and said he was sure they would all appreciate how glad he was to be able to introduce to them some new speakers. No one had any need to be told who Senator Burton of Ohio was and what he had done (Applause.)

Senator Burton in the course of a lengthy speech in which he reviewed American domestic and foreign affairs, spoke of the extreme pleasure it gave him to meet some of his own countrymen in different cities of the Orient and to where more than in Hongkong. He recognised that while they were performing their tasks in this part of the globe they had an attachment and supreme loyalty to their own land. In speaking to audiences such as this he always found there was a desire to know what was going on at home. The last few years had been a season of many changes in the United States. Generally speaking he might say the people were ready for changes of policy which were almost revolutionary in their nature. One result of the war was that the United States was in closer relation with the other nations of the world. That was shown when their troops landed at Brest and the residents climbed on the roofs and shouted "The Americans have come to save France and to save the world." It had been cemented on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

The United States had adopted prohibition, which would come into effect next January and which was now practically in effect. Who would have thought twenty, or even five years ago that three quarters of the states of the Union would declare in favour of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. He believed in giving it a fair trial and he felt sure that the American people would never go back to the unrestricted sale of liquor which had prevailed. There was a very fair prospect of prohibition becoming not only legal in many of the states of the Union, but absolutely the law of the land. Dealing with the question of Women's Suffrage, Senator Burton having told an interesting story, said that a few years ago every woman who said that she was in favour of a vote was regarded as being abnormal. There had been an absolute change in that regard. Referring to the difficult problem of the relationship between capital and labour he said he was very optimistic about it. He expected that there would be a larger wage for working men and little by little a larger participation by them, or their representatives, in the responsibilities of the management of industrial concerns. He went on to contrast the small workshops of fifteen or twenty years ago when the employer and his men were in a close relationship with the present day of huge industrial concerns in which by the mere blowing of a whistle thousands and thousands of men came and went. Steam and electricity had come to help the workers, but the employer was inclined to look

upon an employee just as one cog in a great machine, and on the other hand, the worker regarded the employer as just a great accumulator of wealth, which he only doled out as he was compelled to.

The first thing to get was a more intelligent consideration of the facts. They wanted no more faked statistics and a greater share was due to the workmen because of enhanced profits and the increased cost of living. Then again they had to have a moral revival in which there would be a greater recognition by each of the rights of the other. Dealing with some of the demands of labour he insisted that of the coal miners, who asked for six hours work a day, five days a week and a sixty per cent increase in wages. He looked upon that coal strike as one of the most serious domestic disturbances, but it seemed now to be in a fair way to settlement. It went very close to disturbing not only the industrial position of the United States, but the very comfort and life of the people. They had to get a spirit of rejuvenation, throughout their personal relations. He said that there was as much need for the awakening of civic consciousness in the United States as there was in China. There had been a wonderful awakening in the spirit of humanity as evidenced by the Red Cross and the Salvation Army and people were repeatedly asking "Am I my brother's keeper?" The more fortunate were beginning to realise their debt to the less fortunate. Men who were known as hard fisted before the war were now saying that they desired to devote their fortunes to the betterment of others. Whether that was a temporary wave of emotion that would pass over he could not conclusively say, but it was perfectly clear that there was more good will and co-operation and mutual support than ever before. With regard to industrial re-organisation they were beginning to see that they had followed policies that were altogether wrong. They had defied competition, but what they wanted more was co-operation and combination. They had passed laws against the trusts and he had assisted to pass that law, but it was evident that if they were to assume supremacy in the world's industrial life they must do things on a colossal scale. He looked for a very large movement in the way of combination within the next five or ten years. Speaking on the Presidential elections which were to take place next year Senator Burton summed the whole situation up by saying that no one could at present tell what was going to happen. Turning to foreign affairs he said here were one or two things he would like to refer to. There was bound to be a far greater interest taken in the Orient, and within a comparatively short time the Pacific coast and the countries across the Pacific would become more important to America than the countries across the Atlantic. At any rate there would be a greatly enhanced interest in Japan, China, Australia and the Islands of the Pacific. There were great stores of raw material, perhaps not in Japan or China, but further west. Then, the consuming power of those Eastern peoples was going to be of great interest for them, and with four hundred million people in China they could easily realise what an enormous market that meant. They had certain ideas in America on the subject and they wanted to be assured of the

future. They believed in the open door and in equal opportunities of all nations in the Orient. They believed in the maintenance of the political integrity of China and they would insist on that in future. He did not anticipate ever having to go to war over that matter but he thought there was bound to be a good deal of friction among the nations. They valued the friendship in a high degree both of China and Japan and they had an earnest desire to continue that friendship. He had an admiration for the Japanese, and their wonderful revival in the last half of the century had placed them in the front rank of the nations of the world. If a decision in the east was to go according to efficiency Japan would claim it, but he looked for new conditions after this war in which Japan herself would help to assist and promote those nations weaker than herself. The old military ideas of Germany were things of the past. Any country which endeavoured to promote its interests, trade or otherwise, by the mailed fist would receive condemnation by all other nations which would cause it to draw back. He looked to the young statesmen of China and Japan to inaugurate policies more in line with the ideals of justice and of protection for weak nations and certainly the influence of America was going to be exerted in that direction. They believed in an equal chance for all nations. The old ideas of Neutrality and Treachery were things of the past and they believed that if in a country, no matter how small the people be, they received the good-will and nurture of all the other great nations, they believed in the League of Nations although many of his party were against it. He believed in it because he thought it contained the hope of the future. It would mean that the nations would endeavour to live in peace and co-operation without war, as every country before going to war would have to submit the question for arbitration and then could not wage war until three months afterwards. It meant that armaments would be limited and that secret diplomacy, which was one of the worst evils, would be forever wiped out. He believed he could sit down and write a cover-up more satisfactory to them as Americans, but they must take into consideration the necessity for compromise on all the great difficulties of the times. He trusted that the Senate would soon ratify the treaty, but the present tendency seemed to be that it would only do so with very serious reservations. In conclusion he reiterated his pleasure of being among them saying he was sure they would always maintain an interest in the motherland. By their experience of living in a foreign land they would gain a broader vision and a larger outlook and whilst promoting their personal concerns they might contribute their part to the new era and the new order of things which was now arising upon the earth. (Applause.)

Consul General Anderson said they had listened to an interesting speech concerning the Pacific not only as regards China and Japan but also Australia. Senator Burton has spoken on the League of Nations and he (Mr Anderson) would like to call their attention to what that new relationship in the Pacific meant as regards the League of Nations. They had in the South a strong and virile white people occupying territories exceeding that of the United States. There was in the discussion in the U. S. Senate upon question as to whether they could accept the arrangement that Great Britain should have more votes than the United States upon the chief Council of the League. There was opposition in the Senate to that provision but back of it all there was a very serious question which was hard for them to realise, that being the position of the British Empire. Now, it was not for them to pass judgment on that question, but the least consideration of it brought one to a decision on one point and that was that there would have to be independent diplomatic relations between those self-governing colonies and the other nations of the world. If for example those self-governing nations which belonged to the British Empire were to have a vote in the League of Nations they (Americans) must deal with them more directly. Anyway they were to deal more closely with them than ever before. He thought the Government of the United States had already looked at that fact and had taken action quite recently. The Consulate of the United States in Melbourne had now been raised to a Consulate General of the highest class, and that was an indication of its intention to deal more directly with the Australian Government than before.

Mr Sammons congratulated Hongkong Americans on the way they could "get together" on such occasions as this and said that since he was in the Colony four years ago he noticed a great many improvements, particularly in connection with the roads round the beautiful city and harbour. It seemed to him that Americans had great opportunities in Hongkong and so far as he could see they were taking advantage of them. The world war had brought about readjustments which required readjustments everywhere and they had to be made in harmony with local conditions. He once thought during the war that the League of Nations with its protection for the rights of small nations might be accepted as God's enduring blessing but at the present moment he was not so sanguine. He

was very glad to see that Senator Burton and all other great statesmen of his type not only in America but other countries of the world were striving to bring about peace and contentment. (Applause.) Consul General Anderson briefly voiced the appreciation of those present to the speakers.

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Consul General Sammons was soon to go from Shanghai to Melbourne to fill that new post and he would ask him to say a few words.

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Jan. 13th, 1920. Dec. 20th, 1919. Nov. 22nd, 1919.

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O. H. RITTER. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach

the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton

Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

## BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICE—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches &amp; Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given by the Harbour Master at Canton that the Collision Reach Barrier Light Station Fog Warning vis: "During foggy or thick weather a bell will be struck every 5 seconds" will be discontinued till further notice. In place thereof, in response to a steamer's whistle during fog, four strokes on a bell will be sounded in quick succession, at intervals of about thirty seconds, and continued till the steamer has safely passed the Light Station.

## NEW CANADIAN LINER.

The C.P.O.S. steamer Empress of France, which rendered magnificent service during the war as the flag ship of the North Atlantic Cruiser Squadron, has now been refitted as a passenger steamer. This magnificently appointed steamer (formerly known as the Alsatian) was built on the Clyde by Messrs. Beardmore, and made her maiden voyage from Liverpool to Halifax in January, 1914, and on the outbreak of war in the August of that year was immediately taken over by the Government as an auxiliary cruiser. Her transformation from warship to palatial passenger steamer has now been completed, and she will no doubt soon establish herself as the largest and fastest, as well as the most luxuriously furnished steamer in the Canadian trade. The Empress of France is a quadruple screw turbine steamer of 18,500 tons, 20 knots speed.

## NEW PACIFIC CABLE PROPOSED.

Seattle, October 15.—Business men of the Pacific Northwest of the United States are working for the laying of a new trans-Pacific cable along the northern or "Great Circle Route." A bill is now pending in the United States Senate providing for the construction of a new cable across the Pacific along the route that is found after investigation to be the most desirable. It is the hope of Seattle exporters and importers that the Senate committee will be convinced that the northern route is the most feasible. It has been shown to the Senate committee that a cable laid from Seattle or some point on Puget Sound to Yokohama would traverse a route of 2,700 miles shorter than by way of San Francisco. Midway and Yokohama. By the northern route it would be possible to complete the cable in probably two years less time and would cost \$20,000,000 less than if laid over the southern route out of San Francisco. With the immense volume of business now being transacted across the Pacific and the inadequate cable facilities, it is the assertion of American business men that better communication facilities must be provided at an early date.

## HEAD OF N. Y. K. INTERVIEWED.

Seattle, October 15.—"The construction of boats by the Japanese will depend entirely upon the final distribution of tonnage by the peace conference," said Baron Rempel Kondo, industrial adviser of the Japanese delegation to the peace conference in Paris and president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company. Baron Kondo spent almost a week here en route home from the peace conference. "If there is need for ships we will make an effort to do our part in the rehabilitation of the world's shipping," said the baron. "But the time may come when the tonnage of the world is so very great as to make shipping less profitable than it is now and we shall wait until we are sure of our ground. In so far as the development of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is concerned I can only state that we will meet the needs of the trade. If it is warranted we will place more boats on the Seattle-Japan routes as we have in the past. I cannot see how the United States and Japan ever will be commercial rivals. The interests of Japan and this country must always be so closely intermingled that it would be folly to introduce an element of competition. Within the last year the trade between the United States and Japan has developed extensively. Japan's exports to the United States have increased 19 percent while our imports from the United States have increased 43 percent. That is a condition that must exist for many years and which if developed along the natural lines the depletion of the European markets indicate, will increase rather than lessen. We cannot be supplied with these things that we require from Europe and it is natural that we should turn to the United States in our need." Baron Kondo was accompanied by his son who has just completed a course in engineering at McGill University.

## SHIPPING.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sunning	20th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tea	22nd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kwangse	25th Nov. at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via

Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Nov. 17, 1919.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Agents.

INDO CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Thur. 20th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoikow	Chikang	Fri. 21st Nov. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yersang	Fri. 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Sat. 22nd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat. 22nd Nov. at noon.
KOBE	Chikang	Wed. 26th Nov. at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasion calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through bills of lading can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haikow when indicated.

TIENTSIN LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having no cargo taken on through bills of lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan. Date calling at Walsby and Chio.

For Freight or passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215.

JARDINE MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

General Managers.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 21st Nov. at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	WED. 26th Nov. at noon.
Haikong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 28th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE.

## HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	23rd Nov.	28th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

Will be despatched for New York via Suez Canal on or about

1st December.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

Agents.

## CP O S

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Mojji) Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

FROM HONGKONG, VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Japan	Nov. 19	Dec. 10
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Monteagle	Jan. 3	Jan. 27
Empress of Japan	Jan. 14	Feb. 4
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan	Mar. 10	Mar. 31
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
Monteagle	Mar. 22	Apr. 15
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Japan	May 5	May 25
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Monteagle	May 29	June 22
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Empress of Japan	June 30	July 21
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19

Passage Fare to Hongkong to United Kingdom.

1st Class 100/00 2nd Class 50/00 3rd Class 25/00

1st Class 100/00 2nd Class 50/00 3rd Class 25/00

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## SHIPPING.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
**LONDON & ANTWERP**—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
 "ALPS MARU" ... End of November.  
 "AMUR MARU" ... End of Dec. or early Jan.

**CENOA & BOMBAY**—Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.  
**BUENOS AIRES**—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.  
 "SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 24th November.  
 "SUMATRA MARU" ... Middle of December.

**BOMPAY & COLOMBO**—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.  
 "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 29th November.  
 "KASADO MARU" ... Friday, 7th Dec.

**SAICOM, BANCK K & SINGAPORE**—Regular Monthly Service.  
 "UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st Dec.

**SYDNEY & MELBOURNE**—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.  
 "KUNAJIRI MARU" ... Thursday, 11th December.

**VICTORIA & VANCOUVER**—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.  
 "AFRICA MARU" (Calling at Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd Nov.  
 "CANADA MARU" (Calling at Manila) Thursday, 27th Nov.

**KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY**—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.  
 "AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd Nov.

**TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY**.  
 "SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Nov.

**JAPAN PORTS**—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.  
 For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
 Y. YASUDA, Manager,  
 Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.



## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALTAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, HONGKONG, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Hongkong, Shanghai, Manila and Kobe.

Operating the following Far Eastern service for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

## FOR SEATTLE

"ELKHORN" ... 2nd half Nov.  
 "ICONIUM" ... 20th Jan.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO

"WEST CAJOOT" ... 1st half Dec.  
 Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all points in U.S. and Canada.

L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres. E. A. NELSON, Gen. Agent.  
 OFFICE:—1ST FLOOR POWELL'S BUILDING, 12 Des Voeux Road.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.  
 (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"ENDICOTT" ... About Nov. 26 "CITY OF SPOKANE" ... Jan. 5  
 "ELKTON" ... Nov. 29 "SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... Feb. 1  
 "ELDRIDGE" ... About Dec. 10 "WHEATLAND" ... Feb. 15  
 "EDMORE" ... Dec. 24

## For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)  
 "WARAN" ... About December 19th.  
 "WAWALONAI" ... December 29th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.  
 FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2471 &amp; 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## SHIPPING.

## THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## VANCOUVER

STEAMER	SAILING DATE
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	28th November.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	11th December.
"BESSIE DOLLAR"	15th January.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	5th February.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	15th March.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST IRA"	30th November.
"WEST HEPBURN"	5th December.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA CUBA.

"M. S. DOLLAR"	5th December.
"GRACE DOLLAR"	15th January.

For particulars for freight apply to—

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.  
 THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 795.  
 792.

Lloyd Triestino

## S.S. "NIPPON"

For Singapore, Colombo, Port Said and Trieste.  
 hence about 20th November.

## S.S. PERSIA. S.S. AFRICA.

For freight or passage apply to

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. &amp; China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

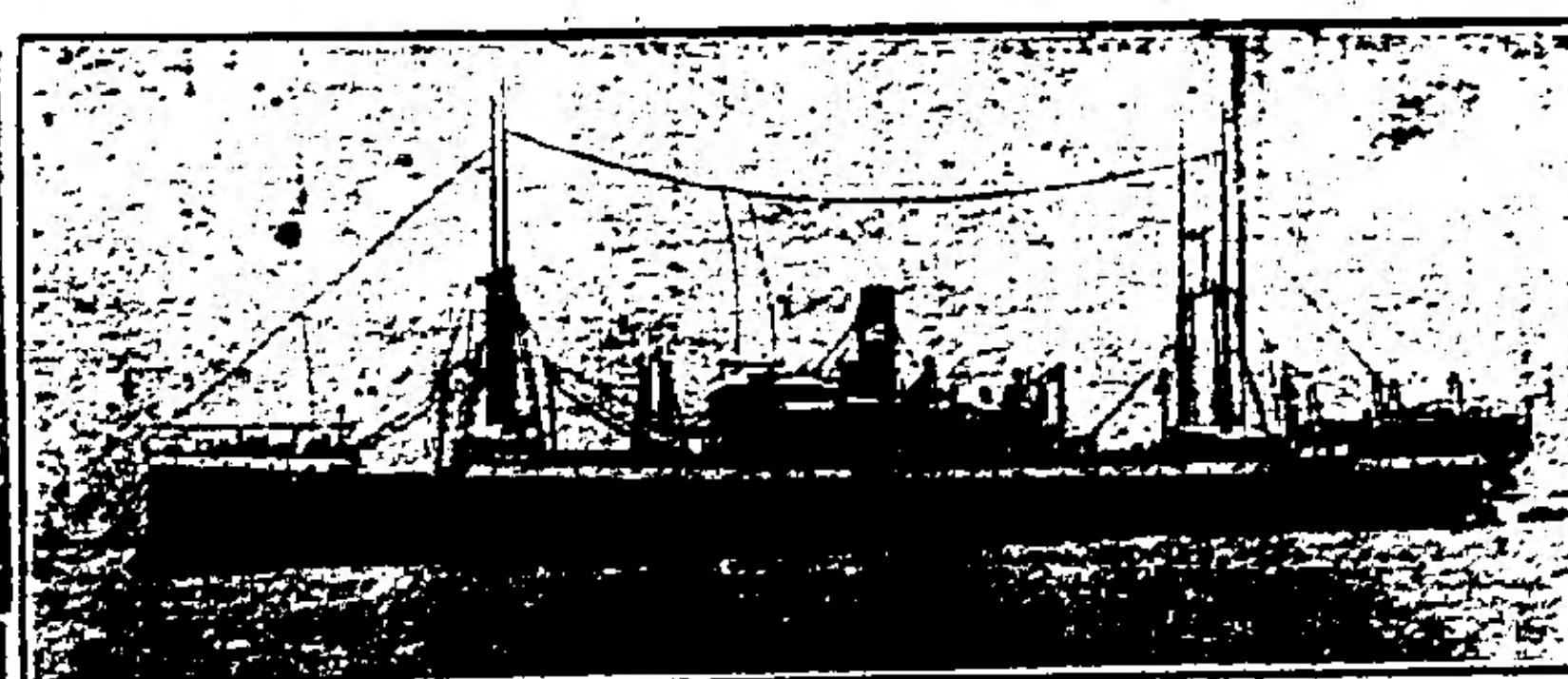
"City of Newcastle"	via Suez	23rd Nov.
"Eurylochus"	via Panama	30th Nov.
"Knight Templar"	via Panama	23rd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
 Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.  
 HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between  
 JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisalak	Java	In port	19th Nov.	Batavia via Singapore
Tjilmanoeck	Java	21st Nov.	28th Nov.	Singapore
Tjikini	Japan	9th Dec.	10th Dec.	Shanghai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING  
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
 NETHERLANDS INDIA, MANILA,  
 HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overseas Land Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.  
 York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

## SHIPPING.

## THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

## S. S. "WYTHEVILLE"

Will be despatched for

## NEW YORK

via Suez

Late November

For freight space and particulars apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones  
 2477 & 2478

5th floor  
 Hotel Mansions.

## For New York

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.

## S. S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for New York via Panama Canal about  
 end of December.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

## SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

Agents.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

## THE STEAMSHIP:

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 17th Dec. at 3 p.m. to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

Telephone No. 1574.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

The N. K. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 18th Oct., and is expected here on the 24th Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 1st Nov., and is expected here on the 10th Dec.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama on noon, 8th Nov., and is due at Vancouver on 17th Nov.

The P. & O. s.s. NOVARA left Singapore for this Port on the 13th instant at 8 a.m. and is due here on the 19th instant at about noon.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF SEQUANA sailed from Shanghai in Saturday morning, the 8th inst., and the COLOMBIA from Shanghai on Saturday afternoon, the 8th inst.

The Y. N. K. s.s. ASIA MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 12th Nov., and is expected here on the 1st Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 14th Nov., and is expected here on the 18th Nov.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Shanghai on 17th Nov., 7 p.m. leaves there 18th Nov., 4 a.m. and is due at Manila on 20th Nov., 4 p.m.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived at Nagasaki on 17th Nov. left there 18th Nov., 7 a.m. and is due at Shanghai on 20th Nov., 9 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NAGATO M. (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for this port via Osaka and Moji on the 16th Nov. and is expected here on the 25th Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 18th Nov., and is expected here on the 20th Nov.

## VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A. ETC.

E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Nov. 19
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 19
Tatsuno M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 19
Africa M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 21
China	C. M.	Nov. 21
Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 21
C. of Newcastle B. L.		Nov. 21
Seattle M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 24
Tokio M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 26
Endicott	A. L.	Nov. 26
Eastern	P. & O.	Nov. 26
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	Nov. 27
Canada M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 27
Melville	R. D. Co.	Nov. 28
Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 28
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	Nov. 28
Melville D.	R. D. Co.	Nov. 28
Changsha	B. & S.	Nov. 28
Elkton	A. L.	Nov. 29
Eurylochus	B. L.	Nov. 30
West Ira	R. D. Co.	Nov. 30
West Cajoot S. & D.	1st half Nov.	
Alps M.	O. S. K.	E. of Nov.
Nippon	D. & O.	E. of Nov.
Elkhorn	S. & D.	2nd half Nov.
Venezuela	P. M. S.	Dec. 2
Korea M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 2
Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 4
West Hephburn R. D. Co.		Dec. 5
M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	Dec. 5
Melville D.	R. D. Co.	Dec. 7
Nippon M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 8
Eldridge	A. L.	Dec. 10
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Dec. 11
Nishmaba	A. L.	Dec. 11
Kunajiri M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 11
Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 12
Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 13
Montague	A. L.	Dec. 15
West Inship	P. M. Co.	Dec. 17
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 18
Waban	A. L.	Dec. 19
Montague	C. P. O. S.	Dec. 19
Crevecoeur	A. L.	Dec. 20
Nile	C. M.	Dec. 20
Knight Templar	B. L.	Dec. 23
Edmore	A. L.	Dec. 24
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 24
West Caddoa	P. M. Co.	Dec. 24
West Conob	P. M. Co.	Dec. 26
Wawalona	A. L.	Dec. 29
Durban M.	N. Y. K. M. of Dec.	
Sumatra M.	O. S. K. M. of Dec.	
Amur M.	O. S. K. E. of Dec.	
West Vega	P. M. Co.	Jan. 3
Grace D.	R. D. Co.	Jan. 15
Iconium	A. L.	Jan. 20
Penang M.	N. Y. K.	B. of Jan.
Persia M.	T. K. K.	Feb. 3

## JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Taming	B. & S.	Nov. 18
Luchow	B. & S.	Nov. 18
Shantung	B. & S.	Nov. 18
Hangsang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 19
Tjisalak	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 19
Novara	P. & O.	Nov. 19
Saigon M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 20
Sosho M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 20
Sunning	B. & S.	Nov. 20
Fooksang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 20
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Nov. 21
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 21
Loksang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 21
Chipshing	J. M. Co.	Nov. 22
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 22
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 22
Teau	B. & S.	Nov. 22
Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 23
Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 25
Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 25
Kwangse	B. & S.	Nov. 25
Chaksang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 25
Quinnabau	D. L. Co.	Nov. 26
Tama M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 27
Haibong	D. L. Co.	Nov. 28
Titaroom	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 28
Saigon M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 29
Unnan M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 1
Shinyo M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
Asia M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
Muroran M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 4
Kunajiri M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 5
Kasado M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 7
Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Dec. 10
Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 11
Dilwara	P. & O.	Dec. 16
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 20

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DOCK NO. 2	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 3	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 4	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 5	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 6	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 7	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 8	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From YOKOHAMA, KOBE,  
 OSAKA & MOJI.  
 THE Company's Steamship  
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having arrived from the above ports, on the 15th November, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 21st November, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.  
 Y. YASUDA,  
 Manager.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1919.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA, JAPAN  
 PORTS & MANILA.

The Company's Steamship  
 "AFRICA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, on the 16th November, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd November will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA  
 Y. YASUDA,  
 Manager.

Hongkong, 17th Nov., 1919.

## CONSIGNEES.

CHINA-MAILS S. CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO  
 HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
 & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship  
 "CHINA."

having arrived, from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo by her, are hereby notified, to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board on and after Tuesday, 18th Nov. 1919 at noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, Nov. 21st 1919 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed in the Co's Godown, where it will be examined on Thursday, 20th Nov. 1919 at 2 p.m.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the ship's side, Co's lighters and/or Godown. All claims must be presented within a month from ship's arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

C. H. RITTER,  
 Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor.  
 Hongkong, 15th November, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.  
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AND  
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Consignees per Co's Steamer

"LAERTES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 17th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
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Hongkong, 16th November 1919.

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I/T Japan	202 1/2
I/T India	333
Demand, India	233
I/T San Francisco	101 1/2
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**TIDE TABLE**

17th to 23rd November, 1919.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
Nov. 17	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 18	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 19	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 20	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 21	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 22	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 23	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15

m morning a afternoon.

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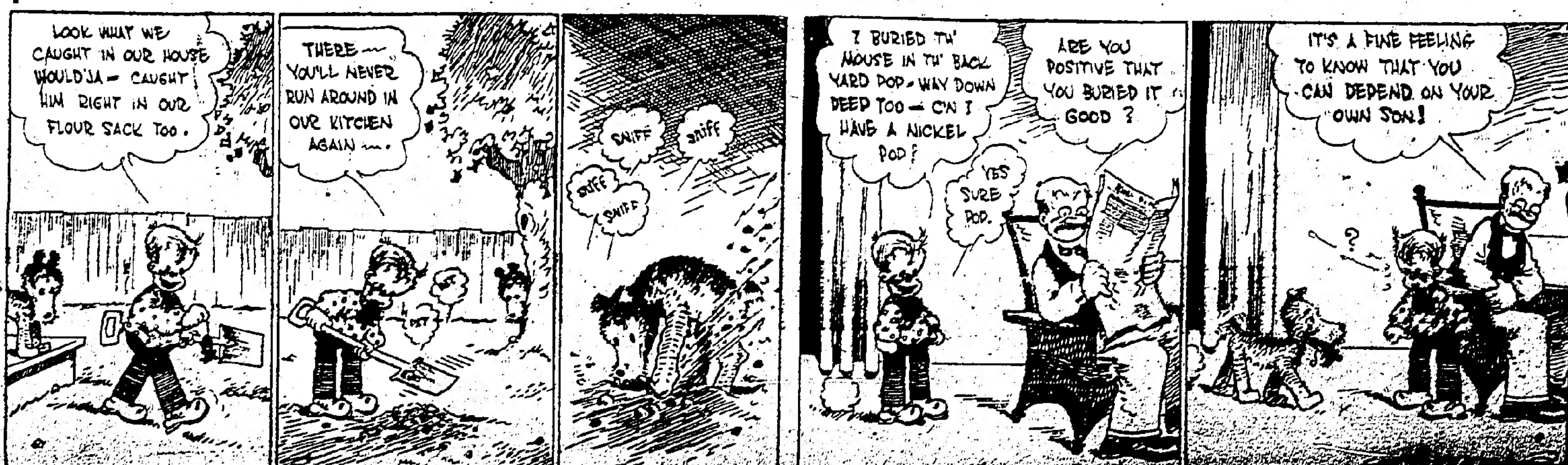


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# HER PAGE



## DINNER GOWN OF PERSIAN DESIGN.



The elaborate and unique dinner gown here shown is of Persian inspiration and only a full woman with the exquisitely slender lines could achieve distinction in this model.

It is of heavy satin and clinging clinging. The designer of this gorgeous gown chose a chiffon of apricot hue. In combination with lustrous deep cream satin, which, in turn, is outlined with pearls, light stones and jet.

The heavy tassels and other trimmings are fashioned of pearls, topaz stones and jet, while the earrings and comb, which are an integral part of the costume, are of real amber. The slender slippers with their accented toes are also beaded with jewels.

## What Paris Offers.

In spite of all that the couturiers say, in spite, too, of all their efforts and the charm of their new models, there will be great resistance on the part of the Parisienne with regard to the wider skirt. Never has one seen such plainness of models, such narrowness of skirt, such simplicity of design, as one now sees worn by Parisiennes in all those places of fashion where they are now foregathering.

Three metres of material are amply sufficient to make the smartest of robes. Such models are eminently suited to the times, in which prices have risen to so alarming an extent. The price of one yard of silk or woollen material is at present higher than formerly paid for the stuff of an entire costume! Sixty francs a metre for plain serge or gabardine is quite an ordinary figure. No wonder that the practical Frenchwoman will make a strong stand to retain the present fashions, which require the minimum amount of material.

Any extravagancies are frankly confined to the new fashions for evening dress. The bunched hip effect is here allowed to turn into a real crinoline, but the result is so fascinating that not the sternest critic could deny it. Always the impression of the crinoline is given by means of tulle bunched at the hips over the foundation, and then allowed to float away in the daintiest manner imaginable.

Trains are to be worn, but they are not essential. As far as sleeves are concerned, one can indulge in full length or none at all, according to fancy. The same thing applies to the neck. The dress can be as high as the base of the throat, of medium lowness, backless, or almost non-existent back and front.

Vivid colourings, such as flame colour, jade, cerise, and brocade, are the rule for young people, and most have floating draperies of tulle, which are allowed to hang

Shoulder straps of beads are also a noticeable feature of evening gowns when only tulle sleeves are worn.

### THE "FRAMING" EFFECT.

For large hats, the winter models are all to be short-brimmed in the back and in the front and very wide-brimmed at the sides. The brims also tend to droop over each ear, thus forming a beaming frame for the face.

Wide toques are to be worn largely again this winter, and the same effect of framing the upper part of the wearer's face is sought after. One great modiste offers a toque of close feathers that form themselves into large flat rosettes reaching down well over the ears like ear-caps; another shows a small mushroom shape that is covered with long ostrich feathers, the ends of which droop down well into the neck of the wearer; another goes so far as to allow the feathers to be so long that their ends form a sort of short boa encircling the entire neck.

In spite of the modistes' effort last winter to reintroduce the high crown, the Parisienne vetoed any new innovation and insisted upon the low crown. This season it is to be lower than ever, and usually, when of velvet or satin, is very full and draped. But in the winter, when she wears a high fur collar, and the straight, high fur collar will be more than ever popular this coming season, the Parisienne will wear little except her favourite large white toque of fur, of velvet, of panne, of satin, of duvetyn, or of narrow ribbon or fancy passementerie. The toque has become one of the staple articles of her winter-time attire.

Langvin shows a charming type of toque which will certainly be popular, of white duvetyn made Russian fashion, with two narrow pipings of black patent leather outlining the characteristic Russian bandeau, while in the centre is placed a large bright motif of cut jet.

## MY NOTEBOOK.

### ON KOWLOON CHILDREN.

A lady who lives in one of the modern flats in Kowloon complains that there is nowhere for children to play unless they are allowed to run about the streets with whom, and where the Amah pleases. She is only one of many with real cause for grievance. The flats in Kowloon—there are many of them, and they are not inexpensive—are all without gardens and there is not even a public garden reserved for the use of these little European children. Consequently, they learn smatterings of any tongue but their own. If the parents of the young mothers in Hongkong could see their grand-children in Kowloon and the lower levels, they would be horrified, and it certainly is time something was done for them.

It is really a pity that the supposed playground in Chatham Road cannot be improved and kept for European children only. At present it is used mostly as a resting place for coolies, and such being the case the use for which it was originally intended is never made of it. Of course, a similar use is mostly made of our beautiful Botanical Gardens, but then they are not placed in the neighbourhood of hundreds of little European children.

Nearly all the houses on the Peak have private gardens and even if this were not the case the Peak is reserved and the kiddies there meet only children of their own nationality. Then again Peak Road is mostly impassable to traffic, while it is the reverse in Kowloon. The wonder is there are not numerous accidents, especially now that the new Castle Peak Road is opened and the number of motorists has greatly increased. At Home every town and suburb has its Park. Hongkong has its unused, inconveniently placed Botanical Gardens while Kowloon Streets are full of children with no place for them to run about in safety.

It must be nothing but ignorance on the part of the authorities of the size of the European population of Kowloon that keeps it lagging behind in so many necessities of life. I do not want to bring forth the old cry of racial discrimination such as any reservation scheme always does, but this is a British Colony and has been developed by Britishers. Such being the case, it behoves us to look after the needs of the younger generation of our own nationals.

The so-called playground, one would think, could easily be improved and then reserved for the children's use. Mothers could then instruct their Amahs where to take the children and then make a few visits to see they were there.

One wonders why someone does not commence a private school for young children in Kowloon. Such a school is really needed and, if started, would not lack support, I am sure. Many parents prefer more individual attention for their children, especially whilst young, than is possible at a large school, however good the general tuition may be. Parents of many of the young children who are at present running about the streets, receiving no education whatever, would support a privately managed school.

This type of school would not require a fully-certificated mistress. All that is needed would be for some lady with a love for children to come forward and establish such a school, teaching the children the rudiments of education and, above all, imparting to those under her charge those little points of good manners which distinguish the properly trained child.

SACHA

## THREADED VELVET.

### FASCINATING WORK FOR CLEVER FINGERS.

A set of underwear in the trousseau of an autumn bride was of crepe de chine, threaded in simple designs with bebe black ribbon velvet. This proved a charming mode of decoration, and gives one of the smartest variations of the popular black and white effect.

All kinds of motifs can be worked on outline by this quick and easy method, together with a great variety of borders, the principal labour for the needle woman is the buttonholing of the tiny eyelet holes, but with practice these are soon made. The lines of patterns should be drawn on the material and the holes marked with cross lines in pencil. They should then be cut by making a slit with a sharp pair of scissors, but great care should be taken to make them just the right size, neither too big nor too little. The raw edge should be sewn around once, then buttonholed very neatly in silk. The velvet should be run in and pulled gently so that it lies exactly even with the surface of the material. Where two ends of velvet meet they should be fixed with a stitch, but lightly, in order that it may be easy to remove when the garment is washed.

It is important to make patterns which it is easy to outline in running, so that there may be as little as possible crossing of the velvet on the wrong side. If needful, a few embroidery stitches may be added to emphasise certain of the finer points. This method of decoration is used with effective results on blouses of heavy silk, or it looks well as a bordering to a wide collar.

Though so attractive in black and white, of course, it is not necessary to keep to this severe contrast. Colours carefully chosen look just as well. A circular motif would look very smart worked on a very warm shade of brown on a blouse of a much paler tint.

## NEW MODE.



The mode of the new autumn season demands severe plainness—very difficult to achieve, but well done in this smart model of brown gabardine. The novel touch is the row of buttons down each sleeve from shoulder to flaring cuff. The full tunic is very effectively trimmed in broad black silk braid, with braid finished pockets.

## BOWLS FOR WOMEN.

### A FIGURE-IMPROVER FOR THE MIDDLE-AGED.

Though bowls is quite an ancient game—for it was probably played even before Elizabethan times—it is only within recent years that women have taken up the game. Fifteen years ago in Manchester and Liverpool women began to play a good deal, and now in the north women players are quite numerous, but in the south of England until seven years ago bowls was played by men only. Even now in many clubs membership is refused to a woman. At a famous club in Kent, with a membership of 200 men, there is only one lady player and she was admitted simply because, her husband being a member, she stood up for "women's rights" and insisted on joining. She plays a good game, does not get in the way of others playing, and so most of the men do not resent her presence and are even willing to play with her, but some of the members still regard her with disapproval. At other clubs in the south, however, women are seen playing regularly. At Wimbledon it is quite usual for a man to bring his wife or other lady friend to take part in a game. Also there is now near London a club solely for ladies, the Kingston (Canbury Gardens) Ladies' Club, which is properly organised and where matches are played on first-class turf kept by the Council.

There is, indeed, no reason why women should not play bowls. On the contrary, many women, especially those over thirty-five or forty, who find tennis too strenuous or who for some health consideration perhaps, cannot manage the swing necessary in golf, would derive much physical benefit from the gentle exercise obtained by playing bowls. The fact that the abdominal muscles are among those exercised is a weighty argument in favour of women taking up the game.

As regards skill, they are often able to compete with men.

I consider that women have a far more delicate delivery than men," said Mr. G. T. Burrows, secretary of the Wimbledon and District Bowling Association, who won the Wimbledon Club 25-guinea cup, put up for the first time this year. "Moreover, they do not cut up the expensive turf in any way so badly as many middle-aged gentlemen of large proportions are inclined to do."

### THE STRATEGY OF THE GAME.

Though bowls is not a difficult game to learn, it is something more than, as the uninitiated generally imagine, throwing the jack and then trying to place the woods as near to it as possible. Finesse in placement, jockeying for position, firing, and blocking the vision of players following contribute to the strategy of the game. Then there is an art in controlling the bias of the woods, and when one gets into an advanced stage of the game skill is sometimes required to kill the bias by the use of the fingers, which pull the wood from underneath. Observation and judgment to reckon correctly the pace of the woods and the pace of the green are among the qualities essential in a good player. Some women, when they get down to bowl, hesitate and lose their balance, wondering possibly if they are assuming graceful attitudes.

A short skirt should be worn, one not too full, otherwise, on a windy day it may prevent proper delivery.

Bowls is not a game solely for "old fogies" or sedate, middle-aged folk. True, men and women in the early twenties naturally prefer a lively game of football or tennis, but bowls often attracts people no older, say, than 2. Some good men players—Mr. Burrows being an example—started the game when quite young boys. An excellent young lady player is Miss Nellie Gillespie, whose father is a famous player, and her brother one of the four finest players in London. She herself is so expert that Mr. M. C. Carruthers, who won the English championship some years ago, has offered to play with her against any other couple.

## PERSONALITY COIFFURES.



A charming coiffure for the young and lovely face. The hair is simply dressed to show the outline of the head, and confined with a ribbon bandeau. Softness over the forehead and around the face is desirable in the girlish coiffure.

## JOTTINGS.

### THE RETURN OF THE STRICTLY ORNAMENTAL.

Novelties possessing no practical value are now and again to be seen in the shops after years during which there was no time to make, on the part of manufacturers and no inclination to buy, on the part of the public, anything that was not strictly utilitarian.

### BRILLIANT JERSEYS.

New silk jerseys showing a series of beautiful colour blendings on the lapels, round the hems, and on the ends of the girdles are to be seen. The colourings of some of the sports coats for autumn and winter wear were also very pleasing. In one case vieux rose and green were so mingled as to reproduce the colouring of the moors, and in another black and bright yellow gave a smart mottled effect. These and other new jerseys, mostly in bright colours, which will continue to be fashionable, are, nevertheless, a new style made in two pieces, a new style that tends to give greater fullness on the hips. Made of silk and cashmere, brushed up to give a rough effect, they are both warm and becoming.

### THE EXILE'S RETURN.

A lady who returned to London from abroad, having been away for the last eight years, confided

that her cherished expectations of the dear old capital had fallen to the ground. "The place is a nightmare," she said, "with its never-ending crowds surging down the main thoroughfares. The women seem to have the clothes mania twice as badly as when I was here before, and the buses and tubes leave me speechless. Why, even Big Ben is out of tune as he chimes the hours—but perhaps it is I who am out of tune with the times. Anyway, I'm glad I haven't got to stop here."

### NEW USE FOR OLD SWEATERS.

An expensive French model recently shown had a smart waistcoat of knitted wool which gave an appearance of a sweater worn underneath the coat. Why not embroider the tops of our old jumpers or jerseys in buttonhole workings, cut them out in waistcoat shape, and wear underneath new costumes? In jerseys elbows wear out first, while the fronts are still good.

### SACKET SHAPED BAGS.

Several women are now carrying handbags made in the quaint handkerchief sacket fashion, which lie flat when set down, and have a pretty cornered effect when carried. Such bags are quite easy to make with two small squares of material. One, of black satin trimmed with variegated bead fringe, with a bead tassel dangling from the centre of the lower square looked very effective.

## THE NEW SILHOUETTES.



First, the Venus de Milo straight line! Second, the Queen Elizabeth wasp-waist, and third, the Spanish influence, which in the Velasquez waist and flaring hip lines!



## NOTICES.



*Libby's*



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SOLE AGENTS

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TIME TABLE	WEEK DAYS	Every 15 min
1.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.
1.15 a.m. to 1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m. to 1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m. to 1.15 a.m.
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2.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m.	2.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m.	2.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m.
2.45 a.m. to 2.45 a.m.	2.45 a.m. to 2.45 a.m.	2.45 a.m. to 2.45 a.m.
3.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.
3.15 a.m. to 3.15 a.m.	3.15 a.m. to 3.15 a.m.	3.15 a.m. to 3.15 a.m.
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## RAMSAY & CO.

TYPEWRITER  
THE REX VISIBLE LATEST  
MODEL LIGHT TOUCH, STRONG-  
LY BUILT MACHINE. WITH  
ATTRACTIVE TIN COVERS.  
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## COMMERCIAL NEWS

**JAPANESE METAL MARKET.**  
The Japanese metal market has been taking an upward movement for some time past, owing to a similar tendency on foreign markets. This rising tendency has now come to make itself still more conspicuous on account of a report that the British and American markets have further risen through large demands from the Continent of Europe.

**ECUADOR AND JAPAN.**  
A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was signed recently by the representatives of Ecuador and Japan. The agreement arranged for the appointment of diplomatic agents in the respective countries, empowered to create and fill Consular offices, and for citizens of each country to have the same rights as regards professions, industries, and educational facilities, as well as legal and commercial liberties, as those of any European or American nation. Exports and imports are to be upon a similar taxation scale, with the special exception of the coasting trade, which is to be regulated according to the specific laws of the two countries; citizens are to be mutually free from military service, and to possess religious privileges. The treaty cannot be broken until after one year's notice by either of the contracting parties.

## BANKS

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000  
Paid up ... Frs. 37,500,000  
(1/3 of the Capital i.e. Fr. 25,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)  
Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andrieu Berthelot  
General Manager: A. J. Parnotte

HEAD OFFICE  
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS  
BRANCHES

Peking  
Shanghai  
Tientsin  
Hongkong  
Hankow  
Canton  
Manchou  
Yokohama  
Fuechow  
Nanking

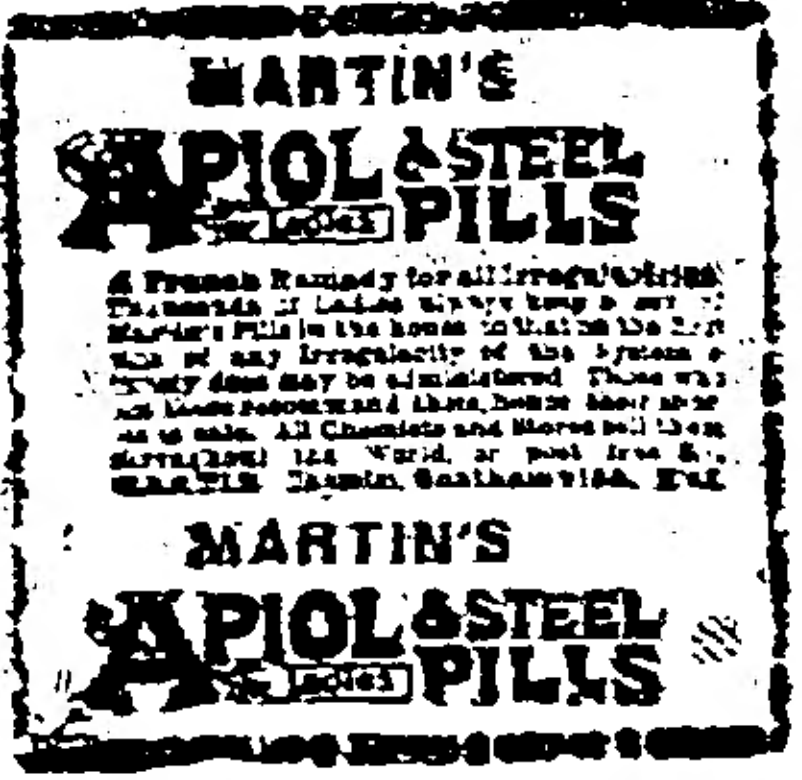
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IN LONDON: The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd  
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## THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WANG SAVING ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.  
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

## 理代泰豐

JUST RECEIVED  
from AUSTRALIA a large shipment of LACTOGEN, UN-SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK and SWEETENED COCOA and MILK, sold at very reasonable prices owing to the present high rate of Exchange, especially for Retailers.



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## THE DIAMOND DYEING

## AND DRY CLEANING CO.

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TEL. 1462

## BANKS

## BANKING SERVICE WITH AMERICA DIRECT AND PERSONAL

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer direct banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

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Head Office—New York.

Other branches in

Changsha-Canton-Shanghai-Hankow-Peking and Manila.

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

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Bankers Trust Company, New York City  
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon  
Guaranty Trust, Company of New York  
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City  
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington.  
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.  
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.  
Gurdian Savings Trust Co., Cleveland.

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized in China by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital ..... \$20,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$12,375,000.00  
Reserve Funds ..... \$ 8,197,400.00

### HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

### BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:

(Peking): Haining, Tungchow, (North): Miyun, Chohien, Pashien, Nianhsan, Huanhsu, (Chihli): Tientsin, Pootung, Lutai, Tsinhsien, Sangliang, Shantehu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohsien Weiden, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taihai, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Hoho, Haimingfu, Tsaoanfu, Harbin, Dalay, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailunfu, Ningxia, Kangchuling, Liaoyang Fuyu, Yenchu, Kaipinghsien (Hupei): Hankow, Shai, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushu, Hanchowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tainkianpo, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Cheloo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yuncheng, Sinkinghsien, Tatumfu, (Honan): Kailung, Chowkiak, Hsuehsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, Fokien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuchowfu, Changchowfu, Suatiao, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaoxing, Huchowfu, Kaching, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimo, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkian, Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chiat, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Panglow, Luchowfu, Tatum, Tungki, Luau, (Szechuen): (Kweichow): Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichowfu, Paotow, (Tibet): Kailan Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakkiao.



## NOTICES.

## COMMANDER

"Commander" stands supreme in its power to satisfy the most fastidious smokers. It is a mild, pleasing cigarette made in a "Super Size"....

"Commander must be smoked to be appreciated"

Westminster  
Tobacco  
Co. Ltd.  
London



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

## OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	s. 570
Marine Insurances.	
Canton	s. 420
North China	s. 1,300
Unions	s. 195
Yangtzes	n. 260
Far Eastern	n. 1.22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	n. 138
H. K. Fires	s. 340
Shipping.	
Douglases	s. 91
Steamboats	s. 23
Indos (Pref.)	n. 20
Indos (Def.)	n. 210
Shells	b. 200
Ferries	s. 32
Refineries.	
Sugars	n. 191
Malabons	n. 44
Mining.	
Kailans	b. 90
Langkats	n. 1.19
Shanghai Loans	n. 1.19
Shai Explorations	n. 2.10
Raubs	b. 35
Tronohs	b. 56
Ural Caspians	b. 56
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	sa. 105
K. Docks	s. 180
Shai Docks	b. 122
N. Engineerings	b. 271
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	n. 109
H.E. Hotels	s. 120
L. Invest.	s. 119
H. Phreys Est.	s. 10
K. loon Lands	n. 46
L. Reclamations	n. 175
West Points	s. 90
Cotton Mills.	
Kwoa	n. 1.650
Kung Yiks	b. 1.56
Lau Kung Mows	n. 1.280
Oriental	n. 1.300
Shai Cottons	b. 1.335
Yangtzepeeps	b. & sa. 1.364
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	b. 7
China Borneos	b. 134
Do. Light	n. old 712 new 544
China Providents	s. 8
Dairy Farms	n. 244
Electric H. K.	s. 94
Electric Macao	n. 34
Hongkong Ropes	s. 291
Hk. Tramways	n. 790
Peak Trams, old	s. 7
Do. new	n. 80 cts.
Steam Laundries	b. 34
Steel Foundries	b. 10
Water-boats	s. 15
Watsons	b. 6
Wm. Powells	b. 12
Wisemans	b. 271

Hongkong, Nov. 19, 1919.

## WEATHER REPORT.

November 19th, 1919. Warning to Hongkong, Pulo, Coast Ports, &c. - Depression in Lat 15° N. Long. 127° E. direction unknown, nearly stationary.

November 19th, 1919. 11m. - No return from Vladivostok, Japan or the Vityaz. Pressure has increased moderately at Shanghai, and slightly over N. Luzon. It has decreased slightly over the Marianas.

The anticyclone has strengthened. The depression over the Philippines appears to be stationary. It may be stirring up.

Another depression has formed to the south of Guam.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.42 inches against an average of 81.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	N.E. winds, strong, fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. 2a.
3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamock) as No. 1.	The same
4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan) as No. 1.	The same

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.  
Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 19, 1919.

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## THE VICTORIA.

TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTIVE SHOW.  
THE GREAT BRACKENS  
IN  
THEIR MARVELLOUS WIRE WALKING & OTHER FEATS.

Episodes 5 & 6  
OF

## "THE TIGER'S TRAIL"

TO-DAY'S MATINEE

## THE GREAT BRACKENS

ALSO  
HAROLD LLOYD & COMEDIES, ETC.  
USUAL PRICES.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!  
at 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.  
OLGA PETROVA  
IN

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NAPIERKOSKA  
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EXCELLENT CUISINE.  
ARTHUR E. ODELL,  
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and  
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ARRIVED.

Rice to the extent of 2,215 tons was delivered yesterday by the HANYANG, a B. & S. boat. Mooring, C 16.

The s.s. TIENSTIN, also a B. & S. vessel, brought 2,280 tons of rice. Mooring, C 39.

The TELEMACHUS, from Saigon delivered 2,000 tons of general cargo. Mooring, B 9.

The French steamer BOURBON, consigned 1,600 tons of coal from Hongay. Mooring, Quarry Bay Wharf.

The AKI MARU, came in yesterday from Yokohama with 2,683 tons of through and 631 tons direct cargo. Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The AMAKUSA MARU, brought 1,110 tons of general cargo. Mooring, O. S. K. Wharf.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. AKI MARU, from Hongkong.

Atkinson Miss	Kelly Mrs A M
H P	Moran Miss E
Aslet Mrs C A	Mitchell Capt
Burton Hon	& Mrs
Theodore E	McKellar Mr
Barnett H M	& Mrs
Burgess Mrs	Pett
Burgess Miss	Russell Mrs M
Brown T	N
Clark H M	Russell Miss F
Cole R G H	M
Davies Miss E	Susman P T
Day J	Scott Miss N
Dixon R	Scott R
Davies R W	Sammons T
Falstead T P	Twycross G J
Glazebrook Miss	Terata Mr & Mrs
Glazebrook	Thomson J B
Hogan T F	Thompson Mr
Irwin H A	& Mrs E
Jones W	Tytheridge C A
James S L	Vahland Miss M
Jeffreys J	Wiley Mr & Mrs
Kent H W	Wiley W
Kent N E	Walker Mr & Mrs
Missling H P	Mrs H M
Kelly Miss M F	Wilson J
And Mrs F	

## POST OFFICE.

The Money Order Service with the Philippine Islands has been temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Mail for CHEONG CHOW, will, until further notice, be closed at 2.30 p.m. instead of 3.30 p.m.

## INWARD MAILS.

Straits Per NAVARA, 19th Nov.  
Haiphong—Per ANDRE LEBON, 20th Nov.  
Australia and Manila—Per TANGO MARU, 20th Nov.  
Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 21st Nov.  
U.S.A., Canada and Manila—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 22nd Nov.  
Europe via Negapatnam—Per KNIGHT TEMPLAR, 23rd Nov.  
Japan—Per NAGATO MARU, 25th Nov.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 20th Nov., 8 a.m.  
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 20th Nov., 8.30 a.m.  
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per NAVARA, 20th Nov., 11 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta—Per FOOKSANG, 20th Nov., 2 p.m.  
Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 20th Nov., 4.30 p.m.  
Hohow & Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 20th Nov., 5 p.m.  
FRIDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.  
Macao—Per SUI AN, 21st Nov., 8.30 a.m.  
Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO MARU, 21st Nov., 12 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAICHING, 21st Nov., noon.

Philippine Islands—Per YUEN-SANG, 21st Nov., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 21st Nov., 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

Philippine Islands, Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States C. & S. America, and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B.C.—KASHIMA MARU, 22nd Nov., 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per CHINA, 22nd Nov., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 22nd Nov., 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B.C.—Per AFRICA MARU, 22nd Nov., Reg. 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 22nd Nov., 1.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 22nd Nov., 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 22nd Nov., 4.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 23rd Nov., 8.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 23rd Nov., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per KWANGSE, 25th Nov., 8 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per KITANO M., 25th Nov., 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 25th Nov., 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per QUIN, 26th Nov., 12 p.m.